NO MORE IMPORTANT FACTS BROUGHT OUT,

OWNBEY'S TESTIMONY ENDED-ME, LITTLER

ADHERES TO HIS FORMER STATEMENTS -THE INVESTIGATION MAY BE

TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]

Washington, Feb. 4.—The proceedings of the "Silver Pool" Investigating Committee to-day did not bring ont any facts which can be regarded as of great public interest or significance. Neither Colonel Dorsey nor Judge Perkins could be found when they were sent for to explain and supplement their former testimony. and no other Representative or Senator appeared to testify. The examination of Ownbey was ended and THE FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY ACADEMY two witnesses were examined apparently with a view to test Ownbey's veracity. Mr. Littler, in whose name Senator Cameron carried on his silver speculation, could not recollect, nor did he specifically deny, certain conversations between himself and Ownbey to which the latter had testified; but Mr. Littler did reiterate his former testimony, to the effect that he knew of no Senator or Representative, except Senator Cameron,

The cashier of a bank in which Ownbey kept an roborated so far as his memory and a partial examination of the books of the bank served him the testimony of Ownbey regarding the transactions of the latter through that bank. The cashier's testimony, so far fortifications is less thall that voted last year, large eas it went, indicated that Cashier Donald, of the unexpended balances on several items in last session Hanover Bank, of New-York City, may have been in ror in his narrative of some of the particulars of his transactions with Ownbey pending the silver legislation of last year. These errors, if any there be, Mr. Donald will have an opportunity to correct to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the adnder oath. It is understood that the committee has already taken steps to recall him.

So far as known, neither Senator Cameron nor Senator Vest has yet been invited to appear to cor- for international arbitration, the suppression of the roborate or deny the testimony of Representative Dockery, which was to the effect that two Representaaves had expressed a desire to have the proposed investigation dropped or prevented. It was stated that some of the most influential leaders in the House irrespective of party have formed opinion that it will be necessary for the investigating committee, in order to get all the facts, to obtain the testimony of every senator and Representative. It is understood that the committee, or a sub-committee, will go to New-York City, with the expectation or in the hope of obtaining some valuable information and useful clews by an examination of the books and officials of certain banks and trust companies, through or by whom, it has been alleged, silver speculations were conducted in which Senators or Representatives, or both, were concerned. There does not seem to be much ground to expect that any great amount of definite information will be thus obtained, in view of the nature of the transactions and the case with which they might be concealed, if the persons concerned so desire. The fact is that the best, if not the only, satisfactory evidence which the committee can hope to obtain is the testimony of Senators and Representatives themselves.

When the committee met this morning Ownbey due and that he had been arrested and acquitted, the prosecuting attorney declaring he would not have issued the warrant had he known the facts.

David T. Littler was then resummoned. He said he did not remember ever having stated to Ownbey

in sliver and did not believe he ever did, for it would not have been true except as to senator Cameron.

Mr. Littler declared its larew nothing in addition to what he had stated when on the stand before.

Charles S. Bradley, casher of the National Eank of the Republic of this city, presented checks on the Hanover Eank aggregating \$275 which had been paid by him to Ownbey; but it was developed by questions put by Ownbey that a draft of \$200, not included in his deposit account, might have been paid on telegraphic order and not be among the checks. Witness had no knowledge with regard to silver speculation.

OWNBEY ARRESTED ON ACCOUNT OF A CHECK. Washington, Feb. 4 .- James A. Ownbey, the witness before the Silver Pool Committee, was arrested to ay, as soon as he was released from the order of the House, on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under etences, in having had ca hed a check for am about \$17, which was returned by Cashier Donald, of the Hanover National Bank, after the passage of the Silver law, with a refusal to honor it. Ownbey told the officer that he had informed the man who cashed the check that he would pay him as soon as he received his winess fees, and offered to go with the officer and dis-charge the obligation, but the warrant having been issued, the officer told Ownbey he must go to court. Under the circumstances he was not prosecuted.

#### COMMENDING MR. BLAINE'S POSITION. MR. M'ADOO FOR UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH CANADA OR NOTHING-BUSINESS

IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 4.-In the House today Mr. Committee a resolution discharging J. A. Ownbey from Tennessee, suggested that the resolution should be Herald," defending the activity of the clerry in pracpreceded by a preamble declaring that Ownbey had testified to nothing and implicated nobody. resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. In speaking to a verbal amendment, Mr. McAdoo, of New-Jersey, expressed himself in favor of unlimited commercial freedom among the countries of America But there were many difficulties surrounding the question of reciprocity with Canada. The present Government of Canada was not treating the people of the United States fairly. It had attempted to de ceive its own people by stating that the United States was auxious for partial reciprocity. He highly approved of the letter of the Secretary of State to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Baker), in which he had already stated that the contention of the Canadian statesmen was untrue. He had no besitation in saystatesmen was untrue. He had no hesitation in say-ing that the position taken by the Secretary of State was an eminently sound one—that the United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union or that they should have no commercial dealing with saying this, he still deprecated the existing tariff, but on the other hand, he could not be lieve (as contended in Canada) that the Tariff bill was intended as a retaliation against Canada. The whole trouble lay in the fact that there was in Canada a small number of people who were antagonistic to the United States. The relation of Great Britain to Canada was a valuable one to a small portion of the people of the latter country. It gave them social, pect and commercial advantages, and did not interfere with home affairs. If Sir John Macdonald could carry out the scheme he had presented to the Canadian people nd to the people of the United States, Canada would | these be the most fortunate of nations. The United States did not desire to add a single acre to its imperial to Senators. Mr. Cockrell read resolutions of the dominion; but if the people of Canada in their sovereign | Philadelphia Maritime Exchange protesting against the capacity wished to maintain unrestricted relations with the people of the United States, they had but to rise in their sovereignty, in spontaneous and unsought-for action, and ask for annexation, which was the outting of the Gordian knot and the ultimate destiny of the Canadian people.

a favorable recommendation; and the committee pro- and other economic questions, and was prompted and ceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

severely criticised the policy pursued by the Government toward the Indians. attributing to it, in a great political and economical affiliations were with the measure, the steady decadence of the Indians in numbers and the frequent recurrence of Indian troubles. He was in favor of breaking up the tribal relations on the vast reservation system.

Mr. Spinola, of New-York, wished to announce that

there was one Indian tribe in the United States that the United States. His contributions to industrial sin was not diminishing in numbers, and that was the distinct would live long after any of the effusions of those Tammany tribe. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cand'er, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of a proposed amendment instructing the Secretary of the Treasury not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fair.

Pending further discussion, the committee rose, and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

The House then adjourned.

### TO OPEN THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Washington, Feb. 4.-The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a substitute for Mr. Mansur's bill for the opening of the Cherokee Outlet to settlement. It will provide, in brief, for payment to the Indians for the land at the rate of \$1 25 an acre, and for the opening of the land to settlement under the homestead laws only. It will contain strict provisions to prevent illegal entry of lands prior to their opening, and will carry an appropriation of \$7,459,718.

THE SILVER POOL INQUIRY, ernment, Dr. von Boetlicher, that the Americans had | col towns, he said that he was utterly at a less to account for the ignorance of the officer in question on the sul-After the passage of the Act of August 30 1890, the representatives of the United States in all European countries and in Mexico informed the respective Governments to which they were accredited that the Agricultural Department would enforce ther ough and complete scientific inspection of pork products whenever such inspection was desired, either by the shipper or by the Government of the country for which it was destined.

#### PROGRESS IN THE SENATE.

DISPOSING OF APPROPRIATION MEASURES.

BILLS PASSED AND THE PENSION

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 4.-The senate made more progres to-day than usual with legislation, disposing of two appropriation bills-the Fortifications and Academy-and beginning the consideration of the Pea sion bill. The Fortifications bill was passed practically as it was reported from the Appropriations Committee while silver legislation was pending cor- of the senate, all movements toward both increased and reduced expenditures being successfully combated by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Plumb, who represented the com-mittee. As a whole the amount appropriated for bill standing over. There are a few differences be tween the two houses, however, still left to be adjusted in conference. to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the advisability of having a non-military and non-naval representation on the Board commanding itself strongly to the Senate. Mr. Blair offered his usual amendment slave trade and the liquor traffic in Africa and other philanthropic objects, but was left alone on the division which followed. The Senate has now passed three of the regular appropriation bills—the Army, Fortification and Military Academy. The Pension bill will probably be passed in a day or two, and the Naval and District of Columbia bills are expected to follow

The amendment reported by the Appropriations Committee appropriating \$400,000 for rifled scacoast mortars of cast iron, hooped with steel (with Mr. Chandler's amendment to it requiring them to be wholly of steel) gave rise to a long discussion, at the close of which Mr. Chandler's amendment was agreed to; and then, at the suggestion of Mr. Dawes, the committee amendment, as amended, was rejected.

The next committee amendment was to strike out the item of \$56,500 (with a previous appropriation of \$13,500) for two gun carriages of the disappearing type, and it was agreed to without discussion next committee amendment was to reduce the item for completing the Army gan factory at Watervliet, N. Y. from \$248,743 to \$148,743. The amendment was then agreed to without a division.

The next amendment was to reduce the appropriation for machinery at Watervliet Arsenal from \$468,000 to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification (to make purchases, experiments and tests of the most effective guns, small arms, etc.) from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell moved to add to the paragraph the following words: "And one additional member shall be added to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, who shall be a civilian (and not an ex-officer of the Arm) or Navy), and shall be nominated by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold his office for four years, and receive a salary of \$6,000

Mr. Chandler favored the amendment, but suggested that there should be two civilians on the board, instead Mr. Cockrell accepted the suggestion, and the amendment was modified accordingly, and was agreed

The last committee amendment was to insert a paragraph increasing to \$4,250,000 the appropriation

paragraph increasing to \$4.250,000 the appropriation in the Fortilication act of last session for the procure ment of heavy ordnance. After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dolph offered an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for a plant for heavy ordnance at some point on the Pacific Coast, and for the appointment of a Board to select the site. The amendment was disagreed to-yeas, 23; nays, 27, and the bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy bill. There was only one amendment and that one to the amount of \$5,000 offered to the bill. It was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up and went over us the unfinished business.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 5 o'clock adjourned till temporary at 11.

he Senate then proceeded to executive business at 5 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a. n

### THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN POLITICS.

A CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP'S VIGOROUS PLEA FOR THEIR RIGHT TO POLITICAL ACTIVITY. Chicago, Feb. 4.-A dispatch to "The Daily News from Hallfax, N. S., says: The sensation of the day here is Archbishop O'Erien's letter in "The Hallfax tical politics. It is in reply to the criticism on Bishop Cameron's support of Sir John Thompson, and the threats of the Bishop's political enemies to appea for protection to the Pope. Archishop O'Brier strongly defends the right of the clergy to take at active part in politics. He does not propose, he says, that the Church, the mother of modern hing doms, which shaped the legislation of civilized Europe shall now stand aside and leave a free hand and clear field to scheming partisans to wreck, for theli own selfish ends, the noble work which she initiated and over which she kept guard for centuries.

"The Church does not propose to be effaced in the public life of the country. But there is no fear of such a calamity. The Church broke the power of tyrants, shivered the crushing fabric of imperialism and gave a long reign of prosperity and social progress Latterly, however, the world has been in the of politicians and political economists. A pretty mess they have made of things-individual liberty dead or fast dying, under the laws of demand and supply, the home life polluted by divorce, the poorground down by the tyranny of money, and the spectre of an avencing Socialism terrifying Governments. But the Church is guiding up her binsonce more for battle. She is neither dead nor dying. As of yore, she will league with and will lead the masses to victory over combines and trusts and grinding monopolles, and lift them, as formerly, to a higher plane of civilization and comfort. The new regeneration will be well under way before the end of the century." dead or fast dving, under the laws of 'demand and

A THE BETWEEN COCKRELL AND DAWES. Washington, Feb. 4.—In reference to the presenta-tion of petitions as to the Conger Lard bill, a colloquy took place in the Senate to-day, going to show that al these pelitions emanated from the same source and went back to that source before they were forwarded Senators. Mr. Cockrell read resolutions of the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senatebill of May, 1590, for the monthly purchase o 4,500,000 ounces of silver. There was no such bill he said, passed by the Senate in May, 1890; and ye those "wiseacres" in Philadelphia were meeting and protesting against it. He went on to criticise severely The bill was after further discussion laid aside, with the views and action of Edward Atkinson on the silve encouraged by questions and remarks from Mr. Stewart and Mr. Reagan. This criticism of Mr. Atkinson was In the general debate Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, taken up by Mr. Dawes, who said that that gentleman was a constituent of his, but that his (Mr. Atkluson's Senators who were traducing him. As a man, Mr. At kinson was the peer (he did not know but that I ought to apologize to him for saying it) of those Senators; and as an investigator-an earnest, honest, cot scientious, intelligent investigator-he had no equal in who now turned their backs on their associate and ally

Mr. Cockrell (excitedly)-Who has been traducing Mr. Atkinson? Will the Senator please specify? Mr. Dawes-There is no occasion to specify. I assume that the effusions of the Senator this morning are perfectly understood and need no specification from

Mr. Cockrell (who had moved forward from his own seat to the middle alsle near which Mr. Dawes sat)— Have I said a word this morning that is not true; and is that an effusion, sir? Is it an effusion or a reflection on Mr. Atkinson to tell what he said under oath? Is that a reflection? What does the Senator mean (Laughter.) Can I not tell what a Democrat swore to

under oath, without slandering a Democrat?
"I do not know about that," Mr. Dawes remarked facetionsly. The remark seemed to irritate Mr. Cockrell to a still higher degree, and he shook his forefinger angrily

to settlement under the homestead laws only. It will contain strict provisions to prevent illegal entry of lands prior to their opening, and will carry an appropriation of \$7.489.718.

GERMAN IGNORANCE OF PORK INSPECTION. Washington, Feb. 4.—The attention of Secretary Rusk having been directed to a statement made in the Gorman Reichstag recently by a representative of the Gov.

BLAND ON THE WARPATE. THUNDERING AGAINST A PAIR CONSIDERATION

OF THE SILVER BILL IN COMMITTEE. Washington, Feb. 4 .- After occupying most of the on Colmage the free-silver men again took the war path. The letter of Mr. St. John, of New-York, and the speech of Mr. Newlands, of Nevada and Washingon City, had been read and heard with complacency y the free-coinage members, and with patience by the members who are opposed to free coinage; and the financial situation seemed to be penceful and serens until it was proposed that a hearing should be anted to certain worthy and law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia who are not in favor of the bill. As soon as their request was preferred the financial sky became overcast, and bland, the Missouri Jove, began to thunder in a manner calculated to make timid men quake in their shoes-for bland, when he is aroused, is simply terrible. He is a statesman who will stand no nonsense; one who as he elegantly expressed it to-day, does not mean to In his judgment, or opinion, or be "humbugged." whatever it may be called, it is "humbug" for and unlimited silver coinage. Of course Mr. Bl judgment, opinion or whatever it may be called, is years he successfully masqueraded as the father of a silver law which he did not frame and he did not statesman. There is no doubt of his honesty or sincerity, and there is no doubt either that he is an unsafe guide in matters relating to financial legislation. Just now he believes that the House is to follow him and ratify the bargain by which a Free Coinage bill passed the Senate, and he naturally shows great impatience on account of the effort to have the bill fairly and deliberately considered by the

A majority of the committee does not agree with him in this respect, and therefore Mr. Bland becomes angry and imputes bad motives to the members who do not agree with him. Mr. Bland knows well that the only way to get the Free Coinage bill before the House is to have the committee report it, and a man with his experience ought to know persistent attempts to buildoze the committee are not

When the committee met, Mr. Carter read a communication received by him from William P. St. John, a New-York banker, arguing in favor of the Senate

Francis G. Newlands declared that Germany would never have succeeded in demonstraing silver without the co-operation of one of the strongest nations of the earth-The United States. Bismarck himself had since pronounced the movement a mistake. But in that movement Germany had found as an assistant, not a European nation, but the United States, a nation struggling toward specie payments. When the bland

Without ending his statement, Mr. Newlands cave sition to restore the value of the subsidiary coin, debased in 1858 from a fear that it would otherwise

As it was nearing the hour of adojurant Bartine moved that when the committee adjourn today it be to meet to increase at 10 300.

Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, who was

delphia Board of Trade. This precipitated the com-Certainly they never would get the bill in the House

enort this bill."
Mr. Tracey I don't know about that.
Mr. Bland-Well, I do know.
Mr. Walker contended that the people had not yet
at an opportunity to be leard. He did not want
have a meeting to merrow, but was willing to
cont these times heart week.

Mr. Bardine's motion to meet to morrow was carried on a viva-voce vote. Then Mr. Varx endeavored to restore peace by an offer to close the hearings next Thesday, if the Philadelphia delegation were heard before that day. The free-coincin men seizer gladly at this offer, and at their suggestion Mr. Vany made a corresponding motion. But the other side imhim to change his motion, so as to avoid the ment for voting next Wednesday; and, who man was objecting to this proposition and ano that, the chalman brought his list down up table and declared the committee adjourned to-morrow, leaving Mr. Vanx's motion pending

# Washington, Feb. 4,-Senator Stewart has introduced an amendment proposed by him to the Pension Ap-

propriation bill, which is identical with the silver bill as it passed the Senate.

### CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION.

AN INCREASE IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS OF NEARLY \$10,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 4 (Special).-The Treasury Depart a net decrease in circulation during January amounting to \$3,179,692. During December there was a ne nerease of \$24,199,340. Of the various kinds of oney in circulation there was in Japonery an incress of \$11,792,170 in gold certificates, and \$3,294,923 in sliver Treasury noies. The decreases in circulation during January were as follows. National bank notes \$4,636,671; sliver certificates, \$4,445,377; Unite States notes, \$3,709,877; standard silver dollars \$2,728,074; gold coin, \$1,639,261, and subsidiary silver, 8027,525. The total circulation of the country on February 1 is placed at \$1,525,756,251, against \$1,436,581,554 on February 1, 1800, an increase during the twelve months of \$80,374.857.

The changes in circulation of various kinds of money

in detail, dering the last twelve months, together will the amounts in circulation, are shown in the following

table: Amount in circulation. Gold cells. Standard silver dollars. Subsidiary silver. Gold certificates. Silver resultinates. Silver Treasury notes. United States notes. National bank notes.	Feb. 1, 1891, \$109,441,235 61,818,919 57,723,829 155,839,449 263,841,084 25,161,748 339,685,588 169,361,588	Feb. 1, 1890, \$374,997,346, 59,768,637, 54,29,140, 128,637,169, 281,331,771, 339,074,752, 188,103,529
Total	1,525,756,251	81.433,381,354

The general stock of money coined or issued and it

the Treasury on February	1, 1891, 18 %	iown by the
following table:		50.00
CECULE CACE CONTRACTOR	Coincil or issued.	In Treasury
Gold coin	291,560,005	326,747,056
String silver dollars Subsidiary silver		10.073.211
Gold certificates	175,781,490	19.802.050
Silver certificates		3,218,788
United States notes		3.702.204 0.005.506
National bank noises		0,320.151
Total	\$2,142,517,991	#310,791,743

### JUSTICE TO JOHN H. M'BLAIR

A BILL TO RESTORE HIS RIGHTS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 4 (Special).-Another piece of injustice done by President Cleveland's vetoes was repaired to day in the House, that body having passed the senate bill for the relief of John Hollins This is a bill identical in terms and purpos with the one veloed in 1886 by Mr. Cleveland in lar guage intended to emphasize his objection to this act of Congress, which, he held, would "suspend general and wholesome laws for the purpose of granting what appears to be an undeserved gratuity.

The bill was put through the House today as a esuit of the effort of Mr. Spinola, of New York, and s intended to do justice to a man who had been de prived of his rights by reason of the erroncous order given by President Lincoln retiring McBlair from the Army, and which, in his fairness, Mr. Lincoln en deavored to make reparation for by revoking his original order and restoring McDair to the military service. The United States Court of Claims, in deciding the claim of McBlair for certain allowance took advantage of the erroncoas order given by President Lincoln, and declared that Mckilair, having been once wholly retired from the service, became a civilian. agnin become an officer in Army only by appointment of the President and confirmation by the Senate, and that the order of President Lincoln intended to restore McBlair to his original rights was not an appointment in the Army; was not made with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that therefore McBlair was not legall entitled to a place in the Army. Mcillair had been wholly retired by President Lincoln for incapacity not incident to the service, on an erroneous finding and recommendation of a retiring board; but upon re-examination of the case President Lincoln found for himself that the retiring board's finding was erroneous and

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adition of naval vessels, with power to take testiclass in which disability results from long and faithful

service or some injury incident thereto. s a result of the decision by the Court of Claims. McBlair was dropped from the Army in 1884. The

McBlair was dropped from the Army in 1884. The bill passed today is intended to make reparation for the wrong done then. As was reported by senator cockrell, of Missouri, the Committee on Military Affailis was manimensily of the opinion that "it is only an act of Justice to restore the status in which this claim was placed by President Lincoln and remained for so many years unquestioned."

Under this act the President may, if he so desires, nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint McBlair to the grade and rank of first fledieries at in the Army, and then place him upon the retired list as of the date of April 8, 1864 (the date of President Lincoln's second order), with the pay of his grade and rank since 1884, the date of action under the decision of the Court of Claims.

#### AFFAIRS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

THE COMMISSIONER WANTS MORE ROOM-THE PRESSURE OF WORK.

Eureau of Patents, has submitted to Congress his an- disadvantage in any respect." musi report. The history of the Bureau during the last aggregate number of applications for patents and for the registration of trade marks and labels has ex- of through traffic at through rates of fares. ceeded that of any preceding year in the history of the Patent Office, and the number of patents granted and earnings) is amended by the addition of a proviso that

for the additional room. The report continuing says:

I am deeply impressed with the fact that the pace kept up in the Patent Office now, as in all recent years, is inconsistent with that high degree of care in conducting examinations which the patent system calls for. The Government undertakes on behalf of the inventor not only to give him a patent, if his improvement is new and useful, but to conduct a painstaking examination in order to ascertain what the fact may be in that regard. The search for anticipatory devices and processes should continue until a moral certainty is reached that further search would be unavailing. I am aware that aft r the most exhaustive examination there would still remain a margin of possibility that an anticipatory device or description has been overlooked. No examiner can possibly be aware of all that has been done which has not found a place in patents or in printed publications; but in this age of printing and publicity there is no reason why an examination should not be made sufficiently careful and exhaustive to afford a practical guarantee that the patent and the patent office now, as in all tremain a margin of possibility that the patent office now, as in all the patent of a parce of all that has been done which has not found a place in patents or in printed publications; but in this age of printing and publicity there is no reason why an examination should not be made sufficiently careful and exhaustive to afford a practical guarantee that the patent office with the patent office with the patent office with the patent office with the decide of research is exhausted shall amount to a moral certainty.

#### DEPUBLICAN SENATORS TO CONFER. THEY WILL BE MR. PLUMB'S GUESTS TO NIGHT

AT HIS CLUB-TO ARRANGE AN ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Washington, Feb. 4 (special).-It is understood that Act had passed, the bankers predicted that all of this the Republican Senators, when they meet in conference to morrow evening at the Metropolitan Club, are after the passage of that act, the gold circulation was to consider themselves the guests of Mr. Plumb, the \$265,000,000, as against \$106,000,000 in 1870. mittee. Mr. Plumb has been auxious for son entertain his Republican colleagues; and, having no THE ALTON REACHING TO THE NEW SOUTH. for the first time in the listory of Senate cancuses nest of the others have probably never been inside of

A number of Senators opposed holding the caucus at rme. Settler of face measurements of deling constitution with the field of the fiel

Washington, Feb. 4.—The semale, in executive ses-tion to day, anthorized the publication of a message nt to the Senate by the President last week, r The Bresident's message is dated January 29, and is of the general act signed at Erussels July 2 last by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other Powers for the repression of the African slave trade manifon and spirituous figures. The President calls in a certain defined zone of Africa of firearms, ammunition and spiritness liquors. The President calls attention to the importance of early action on the

ctary of State, in an accompanying letter dates that as the ratifications must be deposited a Brussels by July 2 next it is desirable that the Senate housels by July 2 next it is designate that the schale should take action during its present session. The act is signed by the representatives of eighteen nations, including the President of the United States, nearly all of the European sovereigns, and the shah of Persin, the sulfan of Tarkey and the Sulfan of Zanzibar. An international bureau is to be established at Zanzibar, as well as strongly equipped posts in Central Africa, and the construction is proposed of rads and railways and the establishment of enameboats on island waters, to be supported by fortified posts.

### THE MONETARY COMMISSION IN SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 4.-The International American Money Commission had its second session to day a the Arlington Hotel, and Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was elected president. The delegates preent were: Bollvia-Senor Obarrio: Brazil-Senor donca; Chili-Senor Lazzano; Colombia-Senor Rengifo Hawail-H. A. P. Carter: Havti-Hannibal Price Honduras-R. W. Stevens: Mexico-Senor Romano caragna Senor Guzman; Peru-Scuor Zegarra Senor Mari; Venezuela-Senor Rendon, Two committees were appointed, one on rules and the other of organization. The Commission will meet again when these committees are ready to report.

### SHAVER PURCHASES RESUMED.

Washington, Feb. 4.-The Treasury Department toresumed the purchase of silver. The amount 475,000, as follows: 75,000 onness at \$1,026, 45,000 onness at \$1,0262, 44,000 at \$1,0265, 251,000 onness at \$1,027, 63,000 onness at \$1,0275.

### FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Feb. 4.-Fourth class postmasters were to day appointed as follows: O. S. Bricker, Boggsville Penn.; S. P. Dayton, Amily, N. Y.; E. McMahon, Dev erenux Station, N. Y.; E. Luckhart, Joshua's Rock, N. V.; R. C. Foote, North Hartland, N. Y.; J. P. Young, North Scribe, N. Y.

BONDS REDEEMED AT THE TREASURY. Washington, Feb. 4.—The amount of 4.1-2 per cent bonds redeemed to-day was \$240,200, making the total to date \$10,351,400.

### THE FEELEY BROTHERS SURRENDER.

John and Martin Feedey, who were indicated, together with Frank A. McCornack, on Monday last by the Grand Jary for the marder of Edward Gillespie on November 22, surrendered themselves to the police of the Thirty-fifthet, station yesterday morning. Both prisoners denied emphate-sity that Subpoena Server James Smith had given them any information. The hothers was in head given

District-Attorney Nicoli said yesterday that he had not District Attemey Needl and yesternay that he had not been a server, who is charged with warning the Feeleys that indictments had been found against them. Smith denies being guilty, but it is said that he was seen haunting the trand Jary room on the day that the luddetments were found, and that he was seen entering the Feeleys' home and talking with one of the men now under a rest. The Feeleys will probably be arraigned in General Sessions to-day.

#### Through the Weary Hours of many a night, made doubly long by its protracted agony,

the rheumatic sufferer tosses too and fro on his sleepless couch, vainly praying for that rest which only comes by fits and starts. His malady is one which ordinary medicines too often fail to relieve, but there is ample evidence to-day. It is believed that Mr. Crocker's visit to to prove that the efficient blood depurent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, affords the rheumatic a reliable means of reach Bitters, affords the rheumatic a reliable means of re-lief. Check the maindy in its incipient stages, when the first premonitory twinges come on, with this agreeable medicine, and avoid years of torture. Whatever be the rationale of the active influence of the Bitters upon this maindy, certain it is that no evidence relating to its effect is more direct and positive than that which relates to its action in cases of rheumatism. Like all sterling remedies, however, it deserves a protracted, systematic trial, and should not be abandoned because not at once remedial. It to consults effectious in dyspepsis, indigestion and kindred should not be abandoned because not at once remedial. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, indigestion and kindred discases.

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

RULES FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE. AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE ACT-LIMITED

POOLING TO BE ALLOWED. Washington, Feb. 4.-Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to-day reported to the senate a bill proposing various important amendments to the Interstate Commerce law. Section 3, which makes it unlawful for common carriers to give undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, locality, etc., is York and Atlantic City, N. J. This train will be run extended in scope so as to make its provisions apply to "any shipper or consignee of freight over shippers or consignees of like or directly competitive freight by unjust discrimination in the use of cars or vehicles of carriage, or in the payment of mileage or compensation for the use of cars or vehicles of carriage, or in charges for hauling them, empty, or by any other device or contrivance, or to ject any firm or locality, or any particular description Washington, Feb. 4.-Commissioner Mitchell, of the of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or

A clause is also added to the same section, pro year, says the Commissioner, has been, so far as viding that the facilities to be afforded shall include relates to the amount of business successfully transacted, one of continued growth and prosperity. The delivering, by every common carrier, at the request of

trade marks and labels registered has correspondingly competing common carriers may, with the approval increased. The Commissioner makes a strong plea of the Commission, enter into contracts or agreements for the additional room. The report continuing says: with respect to traffic when, in the opinion of the

of the contents of a package, fal-e report of weight of the young woman gave her sanction, only with tion at less than the regular rates in force on the posed change. The mother, possibly fearing an elope line of the common carrier. The penalty clauses of ment, brought her to Sewickley for a visit about tender of the common carrier. The penalty clauses of ment, brought her to Sewickley for a visit about tender of the common carrier. The penalty clauses of ment, brought her to Sewickley for a visit about tender of the common carrier.

may require reports from common carriers at any days followed them. He has been in Sewickley that may require reports from common carriers at any time, and that nothing in the act is to be so construed a to prevent the free carriage to their homes or places of treatment by railroad companies of persons injured in railroad accidents, or of their bodies for burial in case of death, or of physicians or nurses for attendance upon them, or the transportation, free or at reduced rates, of the actual resident members of families of employes.

days followed them. He has been in Sewickley that hast week, endeavoring to communicate with his sweetheast but it was not until Monday that he was successful. By means of a plumber who was deling some work in the McMillan house, a note was delivered to the young woman and an appointment made for that afternoon.

Unfortunately for the course of true love, the

Chicago, Feb. 4 (special).-The Rallway Press that was witnessed by a number of interested but "The Alton and the Mobile and Ohio of stock or ownership, but the agreement is exactly A few Senators, notably Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Dixon similar to that between the Union Pacific and Northand Mr. McMillan, are also members of the club; but western. This accounts for the collapse of the deal by which President Mackey proposed making a trunk expostulating, begging, pleading, but the young folks line to Chicago, consisting of the Big Four system, were evidently implacable. Suddenly the girl ran to the Mobile and Ohio and about a hundred miles of the carriage, while the young man forcibly detained all, on the ground that the "steering" committee could new track. This coalition is an important one, as the mother. His sweatheart once safely inside, he arrange the order of business with much greater case showing the policy of the Alton. It has steadily rereleased the elder woman, and in a second was arrange the order of business with mind grant and satisfaction than the conference. It was decided, framed from adding mileace west of the Missouri, and beside his prospective bride. The driver whipped up and satisfaction than the conference. It was decided, however, to call the general meeting. There is apparently no intention of going any further for the present than to make a list of measures to be aseled upon in succession during the next few weeks; and the conference is not likely to be asked to take any further action on either the Election bill or the Aldrich rule. Neither of these measures can be taken up successfully unless there is a decided change of feeling on the part of the Earthon Scholars who appears them, and broke written pledges to do so; and of this change there is little prospect.

It was decided. If frainest from adding mileare west of the Missouri, and now proposes to enter what is almost a new field for Chicaro roads. Further allies in the South will be decided to south will be decided to south and all the conference is not likely to be asked to take any further action on either the Election bill or the Aldrich some the Altron directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The matter of dividends for the coming year came up. If possible, the regular quarterly of the Earthon Scholars who appears them, and broke written pledges to do act and the second proposes to enter what is almost a new field for Chicaro roads. Further allies in the South will be sent to view. The couple three they boarded a train going west, in less than hour they were out of Aliesheny County and in that of Beaver. Here, with little transle, a fleense found to their own milesages in that section. This after was presented to sewickley on the Eric explantation of the section bill or the Aldrich matter of dividends for the coming year came up. If possible, the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent will be declared, but none of the set. South one of the section. The matter of dividends for the coming year came up. If possible, the regular quarterly of the coming year came up. If possible, the regular and hour they were out of Aliesheny County and had to their own milesage and hour they were out of Alie

ROCK ISLAND WINS A SUIT. Kansas City, Feb. 4.-Receiver Neuman Erb. of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern, who was appointed referee in the Rock Island and Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska controversy, has forwarded his decision in the case to Judge Caldwell, of the United states Court. The controversy arose over an at-Kansas and Nebraska road. Mr. Erb decides in favor of the Rock Island. He finds that the trustee has a right to foreclose the mortgage and sell the road The case is one of great importance, and if the report of the referee be accepted, it means a loss of \$0.000,000 to the counties of Kansas and Nebrasan through which the road passes, together with the loss in dividends due, and which the Rock Island will escape paying.

to-day. A resolution was passed authorizing the president of the company to apply to the General Assembly for such amendments to the charter as may be necessary to authorize the com-pany from time to time to issue its bondpany from time to time to issue its bonds for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000, \$500,000 thereof to be used for the purpose of redeeming or pay-ing the present outstanding bonded indebtedness and the remainder for the purpose of constructing extensions; also for authority for the New York and New England furbroad Company and for the City of Providence to indorse or guarantee the payment of said bonds.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION. Chicago, Feb. 4.—The Western Passenger Associa-ion conducted its monthly meeting to-day. It was greed to call a meeting of the rate clerks of the line interested for the purpose of compiling summer-tourist ates for the season of 1864, the meeting to be held the earliest practicable date. The present situation with regard to the issuing of half-fare permits for tergymen was considered and measures were prorided to regulate the practice. The question of abolishing commissions was again pussed, as were also several other important subjects that were on the docket for final consideration at this meeting.

#### MR. DAVIS NO LONGER WANTED. Chicago, Feb. 4.-It was said to-day that E. P.

Davis, who has been for a year or more employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain evidence against the railroads by worch they might be charged. Davis was formerly in the service of the Central Traffic Association employed in the inspection department, which is presided over by Chief In-spector Paul P. Rainor. He was a capable man, but in the interest of the association Mr. Rainor found it necessary to let him go.

FOR THE UNIFORM BILL OF LADING. Chicago, Feb. 4 (Special).—The National Transporta-tion Association, through its Executive Committee, to day calls on all its members to forward memorials to the Interstate Commerce Commission favoring a uniform bill of lading and uniform classification. The association consists of the Boards of Trade and corre sponding bodies from all large cities in the country except New York. It represents 80 per cent of the shippers in the United States.

### EASTROUND RATES MANIPULATED.

Chicago, Feb. 4 (Special).--Chicago officials have been sworn to secreey regarding the constant manipulations of eastbound grain rates. Prominent shippers declare that all or nearly all eastbound lines are The brothers were taken to the coll said vesteday that he had not

### UNION PACIFIC CONSOLIDATION.

Denver, Feb. 4.—The consolidation of the Union Pacific and Fort Worth office began here yesterday. William I. Ashton, who, under the management of Meek, was division engineer for Colorado, was premoted to chief engineer of the Colorado and New Mexican. The various departments which have herctofore been conducted as distinct organizations will be consolidated into one mammoth department with E. F. Arthur as its head.

MR. CROCKER'S EASTERN TRIP.

#### St. Louis, Feb. 4.-A dispatch from San Antonio, ex., says: "Charles F. Crocker, of California, first Tex., says: vice-president of the Southern Pacific, arrived here

THE WESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, Feb. 4 (Special).-Chicago railroad men agree that the prospect before the new Western Traffic Association is better than at any time since the first meeting in New-York. Commissioner Midgley, of the Western freight department, said to-day: "We have

Traffic will be a matter of time, as the agreemen provides that it shall be done when all members join the main association. The most pleasing thing is the assurance from the Alton, the Fort scott and the Kansas City roads that they will act in entire harmony with the association. This assurance is positive and there is no prospect of demoralized rates on accoun-of their not being members."

THROUGH PARLOR-CAR EXPRESS TO ATLANTIC

CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that commencing with Saturday, February 7, a through fam express train will be placed in service between New on the same basis as the one which proved such a convenience to the people of New-York, Brooklyn and the East last spring and summer. It will be composed of parlor cars and day coaches, and will run through as solid train in both directions. It will leave New-York from stations at Cortlandt and Desbrosses sta., on week-days, at 1:50 p. m., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and Trenton, N. J., and arrive at Atlantic City, N. J., at 5:30 p. m. The returning train will leave Atlantic City at 8:55 a. m., and arrive at New-York at 12:40 noon.

New-London, Feb. 4 (Special).-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-London Northern Rail road Company was held in this city to-day. The ole Board of Directors was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Robert Coit was re-elected president and treasurer, and J. A. Southard was re-elected secretary.

THE NEW-LONDON NORTHERN.

#### THE M. K. AND T. GENERAL OFFICES. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.-The Council of Kansas CHy, Kan., has taken steps toward securing the lo-

cation of the general offices of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road in that city. Its offices are sedalla, with branch offices at Kansas City, Mo. A recent order of the United States Court compels the removal of the general offices to Kansas.

#### LEFT HER MOTHER FOR HER LOVEL

AN ELOPEMENT FROM A PITTSBURG SUBURB. NEW-YORK AND YONKERS HAPPY.

Pittsburg, Feb. 4 (Special).-The people of Sewickley a suburb of Pittsburg, are discussing an elopement which occurred there on Monday. The principals were Walter Eaton, a dry-goods merchant of New-York, and prohibit and declare unlawful the wilful false billing. Miss Mand Lillienthal, of Yonkers. Some time ago the young people met and loved. At first the mother drawing it later when an old man with millions entered the list as a suitor for her daughter's hand The daughter, however, refused to consider the proection 10 are also strengthened.

Other amendments provide that the Commission Mrs. McMillan, of Edgeworth. Mr. Eaton after a few

> mother observed her daughter's departure for the trysting place and followed her, when a scene casued rather puzzled speciators who happened to be passing that way. A handsome elderly woman in d ep mourning, a tall, stylish girl and a nice-looking but not particularly striking young man were the dramatis personne. A carriage stood on the roadside. The mother was released the elder woman, and in a second was

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. THURSDAY. Washington, Feb. 4.-For New-England, northwesterly shifting to southwesterly winds; fair weather; warmer by

For Eastern New-York, warmer and fair Thursday and Friday; winds becoming southerly.

For Pastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delawate,
Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, fair

weather; winds becoming variable; slightly warmer; warmer and fair Friday. warmer and fair Friday.

For Florida, fair weather; warmer by Friday.

For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and
Eastern Texas, fair weather, slightly warmer. Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucay, warmer; fair

WANT TO AMEND THEIR CHARTER.

Providence, R. 1., Feb. 4.—A meeting of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company was held Providence and Springfield Railroad Company was held warmer.

Weather.

You Western New York, Western Prinsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Flinois, fair and warmer.

For Misconsin, fair, except local snows near the lakes; warmer.

warmer. For Kansas, fair weather; warmer in the southeastern part.

For Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska, fair weather; cooler by Friday morning.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 

in the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer ectuations yesterday, as observed at the United States and Service station at this city. The dashes indicate tectuations yesterday, as observed at the United Signal Service station at this city. The dashes in the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Bo

Tribune Office, Feb. 5, 1 a. m.—Clear weather, with a fall of temperature from 34 to 15 degrees, between midnisht and midnisht, was yesterday's programme. The day's average (20%) was 24% below that of the corresponding day last year, and 22% lower than on Tuesday.

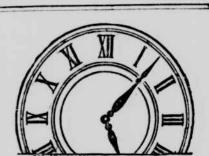
In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather, followed by cloudiness, growing warmer.

"Doctor, I came to see about my brother."

"What is the matter with him?"

"One of his legs is shorter than the other and he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of that kind?"

"I am afraid I should limp, too."-(Texas Sifting



The hand of time

deals lightly with a woman in perfect health. But all functional derangements and disorders peculiar to women leave their mark. You needn't have them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to your rescue as no other medicine can. It cures them. For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearingdown sensations, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, it is a positive remedy. It is a powerful, restorative tonic and nervine, imparting strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. It keeps years from your face and figure-but adds years to your life. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case. If it doesn't, your money is returned.